

THE STANDARD.

NIL FAISI ADRAHM. NIL VERI NON
"ADRAHM DICHER," (Cicero)
WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1893



Anniversary of Independence.

VOX POPULI, Vox REVERA.
Liberty is man's birth-right, conferred by the supreme Ruler, in His inscrutable wisdom, on the human mind. It is the dearest prerogative of our order, the supreme gift of Heaven, and the only inheritance on earth which brings alike to all races, creeds and colors. Thus these ancient philosophers held as a favorite axiom, "Man is a free Agent." The Creator, moreover, has imparted to this privilege the understanding, in the attribute of free will. The history of the world shows that in every age, "civilized and barbarous," and "heavenly and hellish" have died in the defence of "human and religious liberty"; and this sacred banner, though torn by many a rude encounter, and chased from many a battle-field, and in many a religious liberty; and this sacred banner, though torn by the myriads of tyrants or hordes of financial conquerors, has ever found support in those manly breasts who rallied round the cross and landed it down pure and unsullied to succeeding generations. It is now borne in triumph throughout Christendom, gaining each day fresh provinces and increased glory. In all Europe there are but three states in which the will of the people is bowed down under superior force, and two of these possess a large share of Constitutional freedom. Poland is the victim of Cossack hordes, who carry on their launces the bleeding relics of religion and national institutions. Hungary is the most despotic of monarchies, yet enjoys a constitution of free church and education. Ireland suffers from a bad land-tenure, imperfect representation, differential duties, established churches, and partial laws, which, as enjoying more personal liberty than falls to the lot of some independent nations.

The spirit of freedom lies, however, been acclimated with success in the New World, that America has been aptly termed "the home of Liberty." On the Fourth of July we celebrated one of the grandest epochs in the history of the Universe; the Fathers of the American Independence laid the foundations of that stupendous temple of Freedom which rises in solemn magnificence above the other glories of the West, offering a sanctuary to the fugitives of oppression from every land. The eagle expanded her wings amid the Pampas and Cordilleras of South America, and presently the chains round her neck, and the domination fell from the arms of the youthful colonies. True it is the name of Liberty was desecrated by excesses, and tyranny became multiplied wreaths of blood. Like the hundred-headed hydra one head was not cut off another sprouted in its place, and the Spanish republics passed into a by-word of mockery and abuse.

The Argentine provinces have long been taught to sing the national anthem while marching to slay each other in the mad parades of civil war. They rejoiced on the anniversary of independence, while plunging daggers into their country's core, just as South Sea islanders dance glances around their cannibal captives, as they prepare to feast on his heart's blood.

Too often have we deplored these fatal dissensions which converted the holiday of Freedom into a signal for sanguinary ravages. During 45 years the 9th of July was commemorated with freedom and jubilee, the pale of despotism cast a gloom over national mirth, for most of that interval, and the rest has been a series of bloody strifes and confusion.

At length a new day has dawned on this republic: a Hercules has been found, to slay the dragon, and the golden fates of the Republic are placed in the hands of the goddess of Peace. Never before has this festival come under such glorious auspices as to-day: never before has the inheritance of the centuries of Tucuman provided happiness to their children, who during half a century have squandered it away in angry litigation. The ambition of the nation has been well: may Providence bless his head and arm to carry out so great a destiny. In halting this birthday of freedom we will throw aside a gloomy retrospect, and look forward to the sublime, true, and peaceful future. The vapors of 1862 promises such, and amid the public rejoicing we pray of heaven that every succeeding year will bring fresh contingents of wealth and happiness to the Argentine. As the Tigris carries its golden treasures to the sea. Then, indeed, we may, with satisfaction read this day when on the poet of fellowship, and the prophet of the brightest pages of Argentine History will stand this happy date of July the Ninth, 1862.

Close of the Capital Campaign.

In the Senate.
The motion for adjournment was attended by 19 Senators. The bill on the capital was continued at Art. 11.

"All the public properties and establishments of the province shall continue to belong to Bs. Ayres: those of a national character shall be subject to Congress, while pertaining to the province."

Vote—Ayes 14, Noes 5.

Art. 12. During the term of federalization, these properties shall be administered by the National authorities, who may act in any particular with consent in conformity with existing statutes, which shall not be suffered to admit of change.

Adelhuén (by Elizalde): The provincial budget, for 1893 shall be maintained during the term of federalization.

Vote—Ayes 13, Noes 6.

Art. 13. The Bs. Ayres bank shall be governed by the National authorities, who, during the term, without power to make fresh emissions of paper-money, and returning again to the province.

Sardfield said this would run the bank.

Vote—Ayes 11, Noes 8.

Art. 14. All obligations contracted by Buenos Ayres, when the province is the Nation, shall be provincial character, but temporarily administered by Congress.

Vote—Ayes 13—Noes 6.

Art. 15. The National authorities reserve to the Metropolis, the present provincial Legislature, shall resume existence after a convocation by the President; in the event of such convocation, through any vacancy, the Legislature will revive itself.

The Minister of Government vigorously opposed this Art.

Vote—Ayes 9—Noes 9.

Some dispute having arisen, Sr. Card entered the Chamber, and voted for the Art. which was

accordingly carried by one vote.

Arts. 16 and 17. This law shall be presented to the Provincial Chambers and the Executive, Carried.

"This bill next passes to the Deputies and the Senate. Till then situate."

Editor's Table.

We have a complaint against the Argentine papers in St. Mayo, for smashing up side-walks, breaking flag-stones, and knocking the whitewash off the houses of our subscribers, with their horses, and paying for mending the roads, etc. This is such a terrible nuisance, that the householders in the locality are continually with their hands in their pockets, saying for mending the roads, etc. The black white-washers find more occupation in this vicinity than even in calle Moreno, which is dark by night.

Our readers may be of Mr. C's attention: as it generally occurs very early in the morning, of course our friend Carlos is fast asleep; but a vigilant chief should never be caught napping, and we understand that if he does not have it stopped, the indignant householders mean to pay rather an early visit at Mr. C's residence, and wake him up before Carlos may be in a ruin. But, as the complaint is made against our respected postmaster, La French mail, the letters and papers were not delivered until 3 o'clock, although they came ashore that morning at eight o'clock. Nine hours to assort the French mail! This is no doubt rather slow work, and is a painful proof of the incompetency of the staff when business presses.

For ourselves, we must say from the post-master himself down to the little post-boy, we always meet with the greatest urbanity and despatch; but some of our country friends complain of the inattention of the young men behind the counter, and that Mr. Pousadas has but two clerks to attend to the wants and wishes of all the reading and writing community in this city. Mr. Pousadas introduced great reforms, no doubt, but we must admit that there is still a wide field open to his reformatory exertions.

Zos Adoniz d'Altiou.

Our charming and mild Irish songstress gives to-night her last performance in this city, and we regret to have to invite our readers for positively the last time to see Adoniz in "Colon Theatre." Our friends will be disappointed, farwell, partly owing to the ex-citizens of our National festivity, and still more to the admiring sympathy called forth from national feeling, and the brilliant talents of this youthful artist. "Simon Boccanegra" is the piece selected, and it will be introduced by the National Hymn, in which Millie Adoniz plays the part of the heroine. In her hand the flag of the Patria she will appear as the genius of Independence, and no doubt create a fervid patriotism in many enthusiastic spectators.

We judge the appointment most happy, in thus assigning our countrywoman so graceful an audience, and few associations of so fortunate a character will be awakened by the anthem: "Où m'ontale de grito sagrado," as that of the bewitching cantatrice, Guadalupe Adoniz, whom we shall long remember. She will sing the hymn of the River Plate, when the applause of a Parisian or Florentine Opera house will leave her little room to think of the friends she left behind the Southern Cross.

We understand she sails for

Buenos Ayres on the 18th inst. for Montevideo.

Maritime news.

The "Abernham" with coal from Liverpool was wrecked in the Patena rocks in the same site where the "Argentina" was lost in '53.

Immediate assistance was offered by the British station-ship, but the vessel was in such a bad position that the cargo was being launched overboard and 30 men, including the pumps could hardly keep her afloat.

The captain proposed running her aground in the mud, before the Apudis should be succeeded in getting off the rocks, which he entertained hopes.

H. B. M's steamers "Forte" and "Curacoa" with Admiral Warren on board were expected in Montevideo from Rio Janeiro.

Latest from the States.

The Evacuation of Yorktown.

Baltimore, May 3th. Yorktown was evacuated entirely by the rebels at 1 1/2 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, and entered their abandoned intrenchments.

We captured a rebel gunner in the act of firing his piece. He said he was the last inhabitant of Yorktown. He had been firing the gun all night. I entered the rebel works at four A. M. Not a white man, woman or child was to be seen. Articles of clothing, stores and officers' camp furniture lay scattered every where. None of the tents or houses were destroyed.

The retreat of the rebels appears to have been precipitate. They commenced dismantling and carrying their guns back to Williamsburg, four days ago. Wagons have been engaged in transporting their ammunition, provisions and camp equipment for over a week past. Their sick and wounded, numbering over two thousand five hundred, were sent to Richmond ten days ago.

The rebel soldiers and negroes were at work on their intrenchments until 2 o'clock this morning, when the rear guard ordered the work to cease, and take up the march to Williamsburg. In the house of Mrs. Nelson, where General Magruder had slept the night before the evacuation, I found several open letters lying unopened on a table. Two were addressed to General McClellan, and one to "Johns who comes," and one to "Alice Lincoln." The following are the contents of one addressed to General McClellan.

"Dear McClellan—
You will be surprised to hear of our departure at this stage of the game, leaving you in possession of this worthless town; but the fact is, McClellan, we have other engagements to attend to, and we cannot stay here. Our boys are getting sick of this damned place, and the hospital, likewise, so good-bye for a little while."

Adjutant Tower, C. S. A. M.

Tents were left standing, with bedding and articles of luxury in them. On the canvas and sides of the huts were caricatures of the Yankee soldiers. Many of the tents were cut in different places. Four large trucks for carrying heavy gun stood near the back, with a immense quantity of lumber.

In the inside intrenchments were wooden guns projecting from the embrasures. Fort Magruder, which was not strong works to reduce, was

found to be a weak place. Its inside works were painted black up, with signs of wood painted picked on the end.

On the parapets north-east of Yorktown six guns were left. On the south side two smooth-bore were found spiked. Portions of Yorktown were undermined. The magazine doors are forbidden to be opened, for fear of explosion. Torpedoes and shells, with a few festoons to make them look like a magazine, were found in the Fifth regiment New York (Battery 5th) and five men killed and severely wounded by the explosion of a torpedo. The Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers, Colonel Hobart Ward, had two men killed and four wounded by the bursting of a prepared shell. The regiment were among the first to enter the rebel works. The Fortieth New York Volunteers had one man killed and two wounded. The Second regiment New York Volunteers lost two men killed. Other casualties have occurred, but I cannot send you particulars at present.

As soon as the evacuation of Yorktown became known in the camp, the bands of the different regiments commenced playing, amidst cheering of the soldiers. The following officers were divisions and brigades, at 7 a.m. by General McClellan.

"Commandante of regiment will prepare to march, with two days' orders, with the utmost despatch." "I am not to return."

About 5 A. M. the troops began to march, the First regular cavalry and four batteries of artillery leading. Tents were struck, knapsacks dropped, and within an hour after evacuation was given the troops were marching on beyond Yorktown. The boats ascended the river to cut off the retreat of the enemy. They will go to West Point.

Two thousand of the rebel army sent from Winne's Mill to reinforce an army sent from Richmond to oppose McClellan's advance last Thursday evening.

A number of guns, some of them spiked, were left at Gloucester Point, but the precise number I am unable to state. The fortifications at Gloucester consisted only of outside entrenchments, and could easily have been taken. This main body of the rebels are equipped three miles from Williamsburg, near the James river.

On the night of the 3rd the rebels firing was kept up until 12 o'clock within the rebel works. On the 4th the firing of the trenches reported that it was useless of magazine and heavy cannonading against our lines, which proved a mistake. One of the rebel magazines had burst, and the first explosion of a large number of boxes filled with cartridges, were piled up. As an explosion, the fire report was similar to a regiment discharging a volley. Nineteen soldiers were killed and over sixty wounded. The works at Yorktown are nothing like as formidable as we had been led to believe. The total force of the rebels, according to reports found at the headquarters of General Magruder, was less than seventy thousand. No great battle is expected at Williamsburg, as the rebel troops, particularly those near Magruder, have mutinied on several occasions within two weeks. Five thousand of his men threatened to leave their arms unless they received food and clothing. Three rebel lieutenants, two sergeants and twenty heavy artillery were killed in the capture of Yorktown and brought in. Since the third of last week, they have come in, and they report their army as thoroughly disheartened and demoralized.

The rebel council of war was held

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At length a new day has dawned on this republic: a Hercules has been found, to slay the dragon, and the golden fates of the Republic are placed in the hands of the people. Never before has this festival come under such glorious auspices as to-day: never before has the inheritance of the seat of Freedom produced happiness to their children, who during half a century have squandered it away in angry litigation. The number of the nation has grown well; my Province has gained his head and arm to carry out to good a destiny. In halting this birthday of freedom we will throw aside a gloomy retrospect, and look forward to the sublime, pure, and peaceful future. The vapors of 1862 promises such, and amid the public rejoicing we pray of heaven that every succeeding year will bring fresh contingents of wealth from the mines to the coast, and the "Tigra" carries its golden treasures to the sea. Then, indeed, we may, with satisfaction read this day, when on the poet of fellowship, and the pages of the brightest pages of Argentine History will stand this happy date of July the Ninth, 1862.

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The question of the day was attended by 19 senators. The bill on the capital was continued at Art. 11.

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Vote—Ayres 14, Noes 5.

Art. 12. During the term of federalization, these properties shall be administered by the National authorities, but they cannot be partitioned with external conformity with existing statutes, which shall not be suffered to admit of change.

Adelhuau (by Elizalde): The provincial project, for 1859 shall be maintained during the term of federalization.

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This bill next passes to the Chamber of Congress. Till then *silencio!*

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The rebel count of war was held

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2 SALOONS.
In the most central part of this city,
every way suited for mercantile offices
of the first class. For particulars
apply at this Office.

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On Sale at the English Grocery
Store, No 21 Rivadavia, Sina Sina
Seed of the very best description, by
the quartilla or the lb.
Adolfo Wilkinson.

Meerschaum Pipes
No 3 to 6, London,
At G. and H. Mackern's,
24 calle Martin.

at the most moderate prices, and a constant supply of the very best fresh recruits, at town prices.

Standard Agency,
San Antonio de Arce.

Tea Store, Peru 77.